ENERGY AND CLIMATE CHANGE ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABILITY INFRASTRUCTURE AND UTILITIES LAND AND PROPERTY MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING MINERAL ESTATES WASTE RESOURCE MANAGEMENT

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DORSET COUNCIL

STRATEGIC IDENTIFICATION OF WIND FARM SITES

DECEMBER 2020





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STRATEGIC IDENTIFICATION	OF WIND FARM SITES
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1 INTRODUCTION

Wardell Armstrong LLP (WA) has been commissioned to carry out a GIS based site identification exercise with the aim of identifying potential sites for inclusion in the Local Plan. The exercise has been designed to eliminate all sites that would not be suitable as well as some that would not be desirable, while also maximising the number of suitable sites that could be brought forward. Subject to detailed feasibility, these sites would then be tested fully for suitability through the planning and potentially Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) process.

2 METHODOLOGY

The project was completed in several steps which included:

- Constraint data collection and collation
- Creation of provisional windfarm areas
- High level layout creation to identify potential installed capacities

The following constraints were collected, modelled and interpreted in the GIS system.

- Exclusions
 - Areas of Outstanding Natural Beauty
 - Special Protection Areas
 - Special Areas of Conservation
 - Ramsar Sites (International Wetlands Designation)
 - Sites of Special Scientific Interest
 - National Nature Reserves
 - Local Nature Reserves
 - o Scheduled Ancient Monuments
 - World Heritage Sites
 - Slope (on site) no turbines on a >1:10 slope or <100m
 between 10m contour lines
 - Aspect (on site) not on westerly side of hill (i.e. sheltered from prevailing wind) or behind large obstacles
 - Visible to known aviation radar
- Buffered Constraints
 - Not within 650m from the nearest dwelling
 - Not within 150m of the 132 275kV electricity distribution grid
 - Not within 400m of the National Grid 400kV network
 - 0
 - Buffer for large international Civil Airports at 5km
 - Buffer for operational MoD Bases at 5km
 - Not within 2km of smaller airfields
 - Not within 5km of horizontal NATS radars
 - Not within 4km of vertically aligned NATS radars



- Not within 2km of NATS communication links
- Not within 5km of Air Defence Radar
- Not within 4km of existing and planned Meteorological Radars
- Not within 1km of TV broadcast transmitters
- Not within 500m of TV relay transmitters
- Not within 10km, and visible to, any CAT A airport primary radars.
- Roads (onsite) offset turbines by 190m
- Railways (onsite) offset turbines by 190m
- Rivers / lakes (onsite) offset turbines by 45m
- Possible unidentified occupied buildings (within 600m)
- Camping & caravan sites (within 800m)
- Grade 1 listed buildings (within 3km)
- o Dorset Garden's Trust
- Gliding clubs/private aerodrome (<4km away)
- o TV transmitters within 5km

Other Constraints

 Advice from Natural England and county ecologist on sensitive sites. This resulted in some exclusions and some areas simply flagged as potentially requiring more ecological study.

Once all of the constraints were loaded the remaining unconstrained areas were assumed to suitable for wind farm development. These sites were then subject to a visual check for any obvious errors and then populated with turbines of a scale appropriate to the size of the site identified. Three typical turbine sizes were considered based upon sizes most commonly available in today's market. These are 850kW, 2MW and 4.2MW turbines, as shown in Figure 2.1, alongside appropriate spacing ellipses for each scale. These ellipses ensure turbines are not located too close together to avoid turbulent wake effects.

Woodland and forested areas have not been included in the constraints as managed forestry may provide suitable sites for windfarms in future years. This includes Wareham Forest which, for the purposes of the assessment of capacity, has been excluded as it is deemed unlikely that a windfarm application would be progressed in this location.



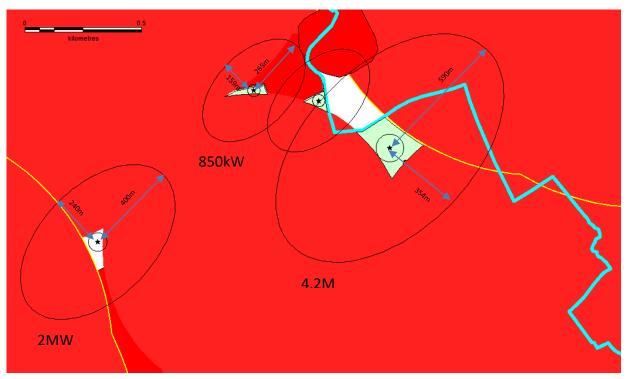


Figure 2.1: 850kW, 2MW and 4.2MW Ellipse Spacings Used

3 RESULTS AND OUTPUTS

Three maps have been produced showing the identified sites, an overview map scaled at 1:250k and two more detailed maps showing the northern and southern portions of the county at 1:50k.

Overall, it is estimated that the sites identified could support the following development (see Table 3.1) if all of the sites were able to be utilised. It should be noted that when tested as part of a planning application constraints may come to light that were not included in this exercise that may be preclude development.



Area	Turbine Power	No. of Turbines	Total Capacity (MW)
Northern Area	4.2MW	97	407.4
	2MW	9	18
	850kW	6	5.1
South Area Avoiding	4.2MW	52	218.4
Medium Risk	2MW	1	2
Ecology Areas	850kW	1	0.85
South Area	4.2MW	101	424.2
	2MW	3	6
	850kW	1	0.85
Combined Area	4.2MW	250	1050
Total	2MW	13	26
	850kW	8	6.8
Total Capacity (All turbi	1082.8		

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